



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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14 November 1991

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Djibouti

Reportage on 'Attacks' in North; Developments

General Mobilization Ordered

EA1311193091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Today the Government of the Republic of Djibouti issued a decree which orders the mobilization of the entire population of the Republic of Djibouti for the country's defense. The decree, issued by the Ministry of Defense, orders the mobilization of former military and police officers who have retired within the past five years. It also orders the mobilization of young men aged 18 to 25 who will be given four weeks of military training. Servicemen and police officers who retired more than five years ago and are aged under 45 will be called up if the need arises. This decree on general mobilization also applies to civilians aged 25 to 40.

Those affected by the decree are required to report within eight days, and those outside the country within a month. Those who fail to comply with the national mobilization decree will be considered insubordinate [irdhubey].

Minister Cited on Attacks

EA1311193591 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Arabic
1400 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] This morning Mr. Muhammad [as heard] Bulaleh Barre, minister of interior, posts, and telecommunications, made a statement on radio and television in which he announced that some (?mercenary) armed elements, who are a group of the troublemakers who entered our country last month, gathered and attacked some camps [words indistinct]. The national army repulsed all these mercenary [words indistinct].

The minister of interior, posts and telecommunications added that these [word indistinct] elements will never be able to shake the stability in the country because the government (?relies on) the bravery of the [word indistinct] national army and receives support from the [word indistinct] and people [words indistinct].

Minister: Army 'In Control'

EA1311212091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Today Mr. Ahmed Bulaleh Barre, the Republic of Djibouti's minister of interior, posts, and telecommunications, said that armed groups had carried out attacks on several military bases in Tadjoura region [in northern Djibouti]. In a speech on radio and television, he said that these groups, the troublemakers, were embarking on activities aimed at depriving the country of the peace it enjoys. Saying this had failed, the minister made it clear that the situation in the northern region of

the country was now in the hands of the Armed Forces, which were always ready for national defense:

[Begin recording] God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you. I say to everyone living in the country that nothing bad has happened—only a repetition of what happened before in Dikhil district [in southern Djibouti]. The remnants who regrouped themselves operate in the mountains in Tadjoura region. Our heroic Army is in control of the situation, and you should not fear. [passage omitted]

Therefore, the people of this country should work for peace in unity. We call on the youth to calm down. Anyone coming with a bazooka will be confronted by a bazooka, and he who confronts you with a rifle will himself be confronted by a rifle. With confidence, we support our forces with all that they want and need. We say: Be confident and safeguard peace. This morning I have called on the regional heads, and we would like you to be aware, and you [words indistinct]. They can achieve nothing through the barrel of a gun, and they will be confronted by firearms as well. I would like to let you know that just as they were overwhelmed yesterday, they will be overwhelmed in the future. They are now being dealt with [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ethiopia

Death Toll in Dire Dawa Ethnic Clashes Reaches 60

AB1411065091 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 13 (AFP)—The death toll in four days of fighting between Oromo and Amhara at Ethiopia's second city Dire Dawa has risen to 60, sources contacted there said on Wednesday.

Fighting broke out on Friday when out of work Amhara tried to stage a demonstration and chanted slogans against the Islamic branch of the Oromo Liberation Front. A first round of fighting left 10 dead and continued next day, sources said.

On Sunday the Amhara-majority Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement held a meeting despite advice not to and more clashes between Amharas and Oromo left 20 dead and 30 wounded, townspeople contacted by telephone reported. Some sources said the unrest broke out after an Amhara killed an Islamic chief.

Forces of the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), which took power here at the end of May, intervened only on Monday and for 90 minutes tried to protect the Amhara community by attacking Islamic Omoro positions at Guenda Gara, the sources said. That bout of fighting left 30 dead and 55 wounded.

Residents said Friday's demonstration was mounted by political faction in a bid to reduce the influence of the Oromo Liberation Front with its Christian majority in the eastern region of Harerge which has a Muslim majority.

Dire Dawa lies 300 kilometres (180 miles) east of the capital and can currently be reached only by air. A curfew is in force from 7 p.m. The EPRDF is searching houses for weapons.

With the troubles acquiring a religious tone, local Muslim and Coptic church leaders were meeting Wednesday to calm things down.

Aseb Refinery to 'Resume Normal Operation'

*EA1311195591 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1425 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13th November (ENA)—The Aseb oil refinery [in Eritrea], which was closed due to civil war, will resume normal operation in the near future after the completion of maintenance work. The Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea said in its Amharic-language broadcast this morning that the refinery can resume its normal work effectively following trial during the past 10 days. [sentence as received] The radio stated that a vessel loaded with 35,088 t [tons] of crude oil reached Aseb on 1st November 1991 pending the resumption of normal service. The radio further said that the provisional government of Eritrea and the transitional government of Ethiopia had signed an agreement, subject to renewal every month, on the use of the Aseb refinery for the production of oil for both Eritrea and Ethiopia. According to the radio, the Ethiopian government will pay service charges.

The refinery was opened in 1964 and had a capacity of refining 700,000 t [tons] of crude a year. The radio said the former regime made it operate round the clock but without the necessary repair and maintenance. Ato [Mr.] Samuel Beyre, manager of the Aseb oil refinery said that the Aseb oil refinery will resume its normal work soon and end the present fuel shortage of the country.

Kenya

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit

*EA1311095091 Nairobi KNA in English 1811 GMT
12 Nov 91*

[Summary] Nairobi, 12 Nov (KNA)—Tanzanian Foreign Minister A. H. Diria arrived in Nairobi this evening at the start of a two-day official visit to Kenya.

Reportage on Scheduled 16 Nov FORD Rally

Government Cautions Diplomats

*EA1211200891 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Reacting to reports that some embassies had been invited by the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD] to attend the illegal meeting at Kamukunji [on 16 November], the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Bethwel Kiplagat, said they would be violating international conventions governing diplomacy. Kiplagat pointed out that diplomats, on presentation of credentials, commit themselves to work with the government of the day through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [passage omitted]

Moi Reiterates Call To Stay Away

*EA1311185091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated his call on all patriotic and peace-loving Kenyans to keep away from Kamukunji grounds [in Nairobi], the venue of the planned illegal meeting by the anarchists on the 16th of this month. The president also advised diplomats accredited to Kenya to avoid the illegal meeting, whose aim is to create lawlessness. He said he was aware that anarchists plotting for the rally planned to ferry people to Nairobi for the illegal meeting. President Moi said the anarchists organizing for the rally were tribalists who wished to see bloodshed in this country. The president said it was ironic that the same anarchists claim to defend the country's judiciary while they disobeyed the laws of the land. President Moi was speaking at Njiiri High school in Kigumo, Murang'a District, when he officially opened the school's dining hall. President Moi criticized a missionary in Thika for allowing the anarchists to ferry people from Thika town for the illegal rally. He said it was unchristian for a church leader to send people into problems. President Moi said leaders should be striving to improve the living standard of the wananchi [citizens] instead of plotting for chaos. He said the country has been able to attain rapid development since independence as a result of unity of the wananchi. [passage omitted on Moi's commending the country's youth]

Regarding the ruling party KANU, [Kenya African National Union] President Moi said the party had continued to steer the country's development ever since independence. He urged the wananchi to demonstrate their support for the party by registering in large numbers. [passage omitted]

Mombasa KANU Chairman on Rally

*EA1311192591 Nairobi KNA in English 1222 GMT
13 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 13th November (KNA)—An assistant minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Shariff

Nassir, has averred that by inviting foreigners to their 16th November meeting, members of Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD) had proved that they had "their masters elsewhere." In a press release to the KENYA NEWS AGENCY (KNA), Mr. Nassir said that FORD was bent on confusing wananchi [citizens] for their own ends. Former Butere M.P. Martin Shikuku, who is in the forefront of organising the meeting, had sent letters of invitation to the various diplomatic offices. It is alleged that some have confirmed their participation in the meeting as "observers".

But the permanent secretary for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Bethwel Kiplagat, said diplomats who attend the meeting organised by FORD would be violating diplomatic etiquette. Mr. Nassir, who is the Mombasa KANU [Kenya African National Union] chairman, said that any changes in the country will only be determined by elected leaders who will say whether or not the country should adopt the multi-party system.

Mr. Nassir added that FORD should discard the idea that whatever they discuss in Nairobi will automatically be accepted by the country. He urged people of Mombasa who are living and working in Nairobi "and indeed all peace-loving Kenyans to avoid the Kamukunji grounds on Saturday [16 November]." The assistant minister urged leaders in the country to counter "the prophets of doom" by organising rallies throughout the country's district. [as received] [passage omitted]

FORD: Rally Still Planned

AB1311185491 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 13 (AFP)—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Wednesday reiterated a ban on an opposition rally here on Saturday and warned Kenyans and diplomats to keep away from the rally ground, the official Kenyan radio reported. But as Moi addressed the meeting in central Kenya's Murang'a district, the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), organisers of the banned rally, told a press conference here it had sent an open letter to the president reaffirming the decision to go ahead with the rally.

According to the radio, Moi advised diplomats accredited to Kenya to avoid the meeting which he charged "was organised by anarchists and tribalists whose aim was to create lawlessness and see bloodshed in the country."

Moi's advice to diplomats followed a U.S. Embassy acceptance on Tuesday of an invitation by FORD to send observers to the rally, which an embassy spokesman said his mission viewed "as an international political development." The move was condemned by permanent secretary in the foreign ministry, Bethwel Kiplagat, who warned that the diplomats "would be violating international convention on diplomacy under which diplomats commit themselves to work with the government of the day."

But FORD told Moi on Wednesday that the rally would go on "under Section 80 of the Constitution which provides for and guarantees to every individual in Kenya without discrimination the freedom of assembly."

Reiterating that no violence will emanate from FORD or members of the public attending the meeting, the letter said "in the same spirit we hope that police or other security forces will not provoke or unleash violence on unarmed and innocent civilians."

"You have sworn to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya. Let no blood be spilled. Let no one be hurt. Let no property be destroyed," the letter said, concluding with an appeal to members of the public "to carry little branches and white flags as a sign of peace."

Moi has warned that he will crack down hard on the people attending the meeting, to be held in the Kamukunji meeting ground, the site of many pre-independence rallies against British colonial rule.

FORD, a pressure group formed this year to campaign for political pluralism in one-party Kenya, said on October 30 that it had invited foreign diplomats to attend the rally "to prevail on Moi not to unleash, as he had threatened, his armed security personnel on unarmed civilians at the rally."

Only the U.S. Embassy has apparently accepted the invitation, according to diplomatic sources here. The sources said several ambassadors had recently held meetings with a founder of FORD, former member of Parliament Martin Shikuku.

FORD, whose six founding members include former vice president Oginga Odinga, was formed in August after Odinga failed to win permission to register his opposition National Democratic Party (NDP).

FORD called off an earlier rally planned for October 5 after the government refused to grant the group a licence to hold it, but the group has vowed to go ahead with the Saturday rally, "licence or no licence."

Commonwealth Head Talks With PAC 2 Nov

MB0211195391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1936 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Saturday told the Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeko Anyaoku that a meeting with the government should be convened within weeks to discuss the all-party/pre-constituent assembly conference.

The PAC met Mr Anyaoku for talks in Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon.

In a statement after the talks, the PAC said they told the Commonwealth leader the meeting with all interested parties would discuss the date, venue and an independent convenor for the first concrete step in the unfolding constitutional negotiations.

The conference would discuss the modalities of establishing a constituent assembly and the mechanisms of a transitional authority would be worked out.

The modalities should centre around the establishment of an elected constituent assembly based on one person one vote, the PAC said.

"There appears to be a consensus developing that what the country needs is a new constitution. The current debate inside the country, therefore, is who would draw up this new constitution and what it should contain."

The organisation rejected the government proposal that the multi-party conference should be the constitution drawing body, which they preferred to call the pre-constituent assembly meeting.

"The international community is duty bound to support the overwhelming demand of the people of Azania (South Africa) to establish an elected constituent assembly to draw up the new, non-racial democratic constitution. It is the only mechanism that can genuinely democratise South Africa."

The Patriotic Front conference had resolved that there must be international participation in the transitional authority, an issue still under discussion, the PAC said.

Newspaper Details 'Covert' Arms Import, Export

MB0811185391 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 8-14 Nov 91 p 2

[Report by Gavin Evans: "How Tons of Arms Got Through The Sanctions Net"]

[Text] The Weekly Mail can today give details from official state documents of how companies in the United States, Japan Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, Australia and Brazil have been engaged in large-scale covert arms sales to South Africa—most in violation of the United Nations arms embargo.

In addition, South Africa exported large quantities of arms and military equipment in the mid-1980s to several European, American and African countries.

Among the South African exports were:

- 7,658kg of "bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof: to Iraq
- 4,760kg of 68mm rockets to Gabon
- 1,660kg of shotguns for Argentina
- 10 boxes of ammunition, and 100 boxes of other military equipment for Malawi
- 14,000kg of teargas powder, and 9,150kg of ammunition and other equipment for Chile
- Large quantities of aircraft and other military equipment parts to France
- 19,350kg of 90mm F1 cartridge cases and 300kg of 90mm ammunition for Belgium
- 196kg of practice grenades for Spain
- 160kg of the highly flammable chemical, guanidine nitrate, to the United States.

The papers show that South African Airways was frequently a carrier for this equipment. One plane used on several occasions was the SA Helderberg which exploded in mid-air, killing all its passengers, in 1987.

The Weekly Mail has documentary evidence that the Helderberg was used for the carrying of dangerous chemicals, including 6,000kg of red phosphorus which is used for the manufacture of napalm.

The Weekly Mail received more than 100 documents detailing these transactions from a government source. While most of the sales took place in the mid-1980s, the source said that most of the countries involved—including Iraq and Israel—had continued to trade with Armscor at least until last year.

In most cases no customs duty was paid on any of these imports. The documents were signed by senior Armscor personnel, but Armscor frequently used private companies to import the arms—presumably to bypass sanctions.

An indication of how the state attempted to disguise these transactions comes from an Armscor document relating to the import of military equipment from the Marubeni Corporation of Osaka, Japan. It is addressed to the importer, Hebox Textiles Ltd, Natal, and marked "Restricted:" "For items partially or wholly procured from overseas, reference to Armscor, subsidiaries, SADF [South African Defense Force] or any government department shall not appear on any containers nor appear on any overseas correspondence/documentation."

In addition to Armscor and its subsidiaries, several other major South African companies were involved in these transactions, including Barlow Rand (through its subsidiary Sandock Austral Ltd), Shell South Africa and Renies Shipping.

Armaments and military equipment and materials imported by Armscor from overseas countries included the following:

- 29kg of "Aircraft parts—other" from Aerolyusa, Westbury, New York, United States
- 165kg "Bomb calorimeter parts" for Armscor's missile production subsidiary, Somchem [expansion unknown], from Parr Instrument Company in the United States
- 37kg of "Chemical preparations, other" from Electronic System Int Inco, Lancaster Pennsylvania
- "Parts of military projectors" and "Oerlikon pressure test barrels," for Somchem, from Machine Tool Works Oerlikon Buhle Ltd, Zurich Switzerland
- "Spare parts of artillery weapons, other" from Oerlikon, Zurich, Switzerland
- 2,492.8kg of "aircraft parts—other" from Ofema, Paris, France, imported for Armscor by Olsino Service, Pretoria
- "Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits ..." from Plessey Radar Ltd, Surrey, England
- "Remote control box, Molynx" and other equipment from an unstated British company, directly for the Department of Defence in Pretoria
- 102kg "AVARC Graphite 87," from Charles Tennant and Co, London
- "Double barrel shotguns and Perazzi combo trap/trench 12g shotgun model mx3 with spare single barrel for ATA trap," from Italy (company not stated)
- Several hundred high calibre shotguns, 400,156 revolvers, pistols and other firearms and shotgun spares from Italy (company not stated)
- Large quantities of radar equipment from Fiear S and L, Milan Italy
- Aircraft parts from Provest, Varese, Italy
- 110kg of "parts for pistols" from Josef Just, Ferlach, Austria
- 45kg of "other parts of arms (spotter tracers and diaphragm protectors) from Auz Gesellschaft fur Verrbr und Messtechn Gmbh, Graz Austria
- 1,660kg of cartridge cases and a 492kg surfacer planer from Rockwell DO Brazil
- 200kg of storontium oxalate from Alphar Chemicals, New South Wales, Australia
- 615 military binoculars from Highmount Company Ltd, Japan
- "Parts of other arms" from AYL GES, Dusseldorf, Germany
- Sidearms with scabbards and sheaths from Hurster Gmbh and Co, Solingen, Hamburg
- Gas masks from WP Johns and Sohn, Hamburg, Germany
- Gun drills from BoteK, Germany
- 126kg of self-loading pistols from Star Bonifacio, Fibar, Spain
- "Metz Flashguns and accessories" from Metz Apparatwerke, Fuerth/Bay Germany, for SADF Military Intelligence.

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday: "It is well-known that Armscor exports products to many countries, but we do not say to whom we sell or from whom we buy."

Viljoen Chosen To Negotiate in Multiparty Talks

MB0511182991 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Political leaders in governmental structures in South Africa and the self-governing states have unanimously mandated Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen to negotiate on their behalf in arranging a multiparty conference.

The eighth meeting of these leaders in Pretoria was held this morning. It dealt exclusively with the planning of the multiparty conference. The Ministry of Constitutional Development said in a statement that there was general agreement that the conference had to become a reality as soon as possible.

Mandela Calls for All-Party Talks on 29 Nov

MB1311144491 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has announced the date he wants all-party talks to start. Mandela says the all-party conference must start on 29 November, and that the ANC has its preparations for the date well in hand.

Mandela says he can see nothing likely to derail these arrangements. But ANC spokesman Gill Marcus says 29 November is not an absolute date for all-party talks leading to constitutional negotiations.

She says it is a tentative date being proposed by the ANC for the talks with other parties. The conference steering committee is due to meet on Friday [8 November] in Johannesburg to finalize details for the talks.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is expected to be in the meeting in its first official contact with the National Party government.

Viljoen: Talks Date 'Presumptuous'

MB1311173791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 13 Nov 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service, 13 November 1991: "Statement by Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen"]

[Text] I find it strange and presumptuous of how Mr Nelson Mandela could make an announcement on a date for a multi-party conference.

He refers to a target date which still has to be finalised in negotiations among various parties.

His announcement is an improper attempt to create the impression that he or the ANC [African National Congress] are unilaterally arranging matters with regard to the multi-party conference.

Mr Mandela's announcement is in conflict with the spirit of negotiations, during which public announcements have to be made only after mutual agreement.

[Issued by] Mr Hannes de Wet, press secretary, minister of constitutional development.

Viljoen: Date Not Yet Set

*MB1411133991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1243 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service: "Statement by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development"]

[Text] Speculation and premature announcements, such as those about supposed dates for the first meeting of a multiparty conference or for preparatory meetings with a view to calling a multiparty conference, have had a retarding effect on negotiations.

Agreement has not yet been reached on a date or agenda for a preparatory meeting of various parties. Negotiations in this regard are proceeding. Issued by the Ministry of Constitutional Development Pretoria November 14, 1991

ANC Exiles From Tanzania Arrive in Country

*MB0711115591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0937 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 7 SAPA—Hundreds of exiled African National Congress members living in Tanzania flew into South Africa on Wednesday [6 November] night on a South African Airways [SAA] airbus, an SAA spokesman said on Thursday.

And the flight marked the first time since 1963 that a South African carrier has been allowed into the east African country.

The plane, carrying 282 exiles, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday night, the SAA spokesman said.

He said the plane had been chartered, but refused to disclose by which organisation.

The spokesman said Tanzania was so vehemently opposed to the Pretoria government it still refused to allow SAA overflying rights.

The ANC was not immediately available for comment.

[Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1100 GMT on 7 November reports: "More than 300 ANC [African National Congress] exiles have arrived in South Africa aboard a chartered SAA [South African Airways] flight. ANC

spokesman Carl Niehaus said that 320 exiles who had been living in Tanzania for years were welcomed at the airport by family and friends. No problems with accommodation were foreseen."]

Press Reviews on Current Events, Developments

RSA, Namibian Press Review 12 Nov

MB1211130991

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Editorial Stresses Democrats' 'Irrelevancy'—"It is the lacklustre image the DP [Democratic Party] projects that confirms its irrelevancy," notes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 November in its page 6 editorial. "It is no good backslapping the ANC [African National Congress], agreeing with the government, or even putting forward criticisms and suggestions as if anyone is listening. The government has not only taken over the DP policy but has gone far beyond it. Indeed, the NP [National Party] has so many verligtes [enlightened] and superverligtes in its ranks, including the Cabinet, that the Democratic Party looks quite tame by comparison."

Strikes, Intimidation Derail Peace Process—"Anyone who thinks the peace process is on track is foolish," warns the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 November. Referring to the anti-VAT, value-added tax, strike and the number of casualties, THE CITIZEN says: COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is very proud of the discipline shown by its members during the strike. Are we to believe that you have to get strikers to act like decent human beings, and that if they do, they deserve to be congratulated?" "COSATU also claimed there had been no intimidation, except against strikers, but we prefer to accept State President De Klerk's assessment that there was a great deal of intimidation."

Government's 'Toughened' Attitude Welcome—"The government has toughened up its attitude towards the African National Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. And not too soon," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 November in its page 6 editorial. "As much as Mr De Klerk is committed to power sharing, the ANC is determined to achieve one man, one vote majority rule on its terms. In these circumstances, the government cannot lie down and allow the ANC and COSATU to run all over it." The government "has no option but to stand its ground when under attack and hit back with every means at its disposal. The alternative, as we said in the case of our sports administrators, is capitulation—and, as happened in sport, that would be disastrous, since the ANC would then dictate the country's future."

THE STAR

Antitax Strike, Ethnicity Cause of Mine Violence—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 November in a page 18 editorial is "certain that last week's anti-VAT [value-added tax] strike precipitated the violence" at the President Steyn Gold Mine. Anglo American points a finger at strikers, "claiming that its initial investigations showed that they tried to stop non-strikers from reporting to work on the eve of the stayaway." The National Union of Mineworkers has countered by "accusing 'work leaders' of spearheading attacks on strikers returning to their hostels." "Although the picture is still indistinct, there have been strong hints of a tribal dimension. The conflict appears to have pitted Xhosas against Sothos, with Xhosas tending to support the strike and Sothos, many of whom come from poverty-stricken Lesotho, predominating among those opposed. Once blood was shed, the tribal element—and calls for revenge—appear to have fuelled the killing." "One lesson can be drawn immediately: general strikes or stayaways in the midst of severe recession and mounting unemployment can ignite violence all too easily. Another lesson can be inferred: ethnicity remains a volatile factor that political leaders should weight carefully in their deliberations."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Policy Joint Decision-Making Inescapable—"However distasteful those like Finance Minister Barend du Plessis may find it, it was always inescapable that South Africa's 'transitional arrangements' would have to include an element of joint decision-making on economic policy," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 November. "This was obvious long before last week's VAT stayaway, and also before COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] added its demand for an economic negotiating forum as a second pretext for its show of strength." "Formally, Parliament must remain sovereign. However, an economic forum even with only advisory powers would represent all significant interest groups. Its influence, therefore, would be immense. Only a foolish Minister would easily ignore its recommendations. Finally, no one should ignore the staying power of such a forum. It is seen, for now, as an instrument for the country's transition. However, should it operate effectively for the next few years, it could become entrenched as a crucial stabilising force in economic policy-making long into South Africa's post-apartheid future."

RSA Press Review 13 Nov

MB1311110291

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Need for Consultative Politics—"Consult, consult and consult again: that is the lesson of VAT's [value-added tax] introduction and of innumerable Government attempts at social reform," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg

THE STAR in English on 13 November. "Consultation has become one of the most pressing and emotive political issues in South Africa today. Politicians waiting in the wings therefore insist that they have the right at least to play a part in decisions that will outlive the present power structures. This is what the debate over an interim government is all about." "The Government coined the phrase 'new South Africa'. It must accept that the concept demands a new, consultative politics."

Temporary Halt in Police Recruitment—"By unhappy coincidence, on the day the Democratic Party said it intended presenting the Minister of Law and Order with a list of deficiencies in police resources, the SAP [South African Police] announced a temporary halt in the recruitment of new policemen and women," notes a second editorial on the same page. "The reason for the hiring freeze is said to be a shortage of money. If this is true, then the Government is being shortsighted." If the SAP resources are so seriously strapped the government should consider other options: "the use of conscripts in a para-police role, the formation of many more neighbourhood watches and the extension of the police reserve to enable more citizens to play a part in crime prevention. To judge from the anger prevailing at a protest meeting in Saxonwold this week, there would be no shortage of volunteers for backroom work in police stations to enable more patrolmen to be sent out on the beat."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Recovery Hopes 'Fading Fast'—"Hopes of economic recovery starting before the year-end are fading fast with further proof that consumer spending has been dismally slow in the past two months," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 November. "Stimulus, if there is to be any, has to come from government. But recession has helped leave it with revenue shortfall and it cannot countenance any more deficit spending which would stoke inflation. The only realistic stimulus would be tax cuts for businesses and individuals, ahead of next year's budget."

SOWETAN

Praise for Government's Stance on Economic Forum—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 November in a page 8 editorial says the government's acceptance of the need for an economic forum is welcome news. "At long last the Government has accepted the principle that decisions affecting the country's future are no longer its sole prerogative."

RSA, Namibian Press Review 14 Nov

MB1411114291

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

South Africa Must Not Forget Israeli Friendship—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 November notes the "warm of State President De

Klerk's reception in Israel," saying: "Successive South African Governments have given the Jewish State their sympathy and support; Israel, in turn, has been of great help to this country in the bitter days of total sanctions." "Whatever happens in the Middle East or South Africa, the respect that Israel and South Africa have for each other must continue. And so must the friendly ties between the two countries. The same applies to the Republic of China, which Mr De Klerk and his entourage will be visiting after Israel. We must never forget our friends, certainly not for the sake of ties and trade with countries that rejected us in our darkest hour."

COSATU's Naidoo Tries To Dictate to Government— "People are remarking on the notable fact that Mr Sam Ramsamy, as head of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, is dictating our sports policy and Mr Jay Naidoo, as general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], is trying to dictate to the government through the anti-VAT [value-added tax] strike, further stayaways and threatened civil disobedience," claims the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 November. Referring to Jay Naidoo, the editorial says: "A man who calls a strike over VAT and then admits that the strike is really an attempt to ensure that COSATU has a role in determining the country's economic future, or uses the strike as a lever to get rid of the government, is a leader who is neither thoughtful nor caring."

THE STAR

Multiparty Conference End of 'Talks About Talks'— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 November in a page 18 editorial believes South Africa's multiparty conference "will not have an easily definable beginning, middle and end and will not have an outsider as a master of ceremonies." "There remains an underlying fragility to the process because so little of substance has been agreed to beforehand, save that the meeting should take place." But the all-party conference "represents the end of the 'talks about talks' phase of South African politics, and the real beginning of the process aimed at achieving

a peaceful political settlement. It comes at a time when power is well balanced among key players, a necessary condition for durable compromise." "We have a period of politicking to go through. The sooner it begins, the sooner it will be over."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Appeals to Group Sentiment Over National Symbols— "It is greatly to be regretted that President De Klerk has chosen to stir up political emotions over the flag and emblem to be displayed by South African sportsmen at the Olympic Games in Barcelona," asserts a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 November. De Klerk's speech at the National Party congress in the Transvaal was "redolent of political opportunism and reminiscent of the Vorster and Botha [former presidents] years in unabashed appeal to group sentiment." "It is the easiest thing on each to stir up emotions on issues of this sort. National symbols relate to people's sense of identity and of belonging and, indeed, their feelings of security in their own country. In a time of transition, the exploitation of such emotions is reckless and irresponsible."

THE NAMIBIAN

Various Ministries Revert to 'Secrecy'— "The importance of the freedom of information and the free flow of information in a democratic society cannot be overemphasised," declares the page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 8 November. The "various Ministries" are reminded and urged to "guard against a tendency to revert to secrecy or blocking in too many instances." There is a "tendency to keep things away from the press, either deliberately or by oversight." But it is essential that the government "keep the people informed on matters in both their own and the public interest. No one expects to pick up a telephone and get hold of a Minister or deputy minister on demand, but each Ministry should have at least one competent press liaison person who is fully briefed on important issues, authorised to go on record and readily available."

Angola

Savimbi Warns Against Sovereign National Conference

*MB0111195891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by unidentified Radio Angola reporter in Luanda on 1 November]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has warned that a civilian coup d'etat is what is bound to happen if a sovereign national conference is held in accordance with the demands of certain emerging parties.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] What the conference should mean is that we should consult with the people. That is the greatest conference you can have within a democratic system. Thus, I think that the president of the Republic... [changes thought] I am not speaking on his behalf, but I have also learned that he is not very inclined toward the holding of such a conference because we are seeing what the outcome of such conferences tends to be. I see those conferences as civilian coup d'etats.

[Reporter] The political parties are demanding that you be an observer within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. Would you like to comment on that?

[Savimbi] Well, you have the CCPM members representing the Angolan Government and UNITA. The question should be put to them [words indistinct] chairs, but when I went there I did not see any chairs anymore. Nonetheless, we can arrange for that. [end recording]

Jonas Savimbi returned to Luanda today from Jamba, marking the beginning of UNITA's official transfer of its central departments from Jamba to Luanda. Everyone in Jamba wants to return to Luanda.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] The spirit is there and everyone wants to come to Luanda.

[Reporter] When will that be?

[Savimbi] Right now. As of now, the more important departments have already been transferred to Luanda. Mr. Valentim, the minister of information, is already here. He has already been told to come out here. Thus, the more important departments, such as the foreign affairs department, and every department that can help UNITA contribute to the CCPM's work and make us talk as one, all those departments are coming to Luanda with immediate effect.

[Reporter] You are talking about a minister. Is that some sort of government?

[Savimbi] No, but you might be aware that even priests go by the name of ministers. My father was a pastor and he was a minister, too. [end recording]

Jonas Savimbi arrived in Luanda but he is not here to stay. The UNITA leader is expected to leave for Morocco today to meet King Hassan II. The talks will center on the Angolan peace process. Jonas Savimbi is scheduled to return to Luanda in three days.

Opposition Parties Create National Council

*MB0211195991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Statement by Paulino Pinto Joao, president of the Angolan National Democratic Convention, at a news conference in Luanda on 2 November]

[Text] The National Opposition Council was publicly proclaimed today. Forces in opposition to the government have declared themselves to be fighting openly for power. Paulino Pinto Joao, president of the Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, had this to say:

[Begin Joao recording] Those who are in the opposition want to have the power. The logic of events in this part of Africa has been different in each country. We believe that the choice made by the Zambian people reflects their own interest. As political opposition forces, we are also going to fight to assume power in this country. [end recording]

The National Opposition Council includes 12 political forces as effective members and one as observer.

[Begin Joao recording] The parties mentioned below met in Luanda Province's Quilamba-Quiaxe District on 26 October. Those parties were: The Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA; the CNDA; the Democratic Renewal Party, PRD; the Front for Democracy, FPD; the Angola Democratic Party for Peace, PDPA; the Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance, PDP-ANA; the Angola Liberal Democratic Party, PDLA; the Social Democratic Party, PSD; the Angola National Ecological Party, PNEA; (?Angola Democratic Union, UDA), as observer; the Movement for the Defense of the Angolan People's Interests, MDA; the Movement of Angolan Unity for Reconstruction, MUDAR; and the Angolan Liberal Party, PAL, hereby declare that in the face of the fact that they share certain common characteristics and aims, they found it necessary to institutionalize their meetings by creating an organ with a certain autonomy that would begin implementing the plan of uniting the opposition forces on the basis on democratic principles and with the aim of securing real democracy and peace for the country.

The aforesaid parties hereby proclaim the National Opposition Council, an organ that will coordinate the

political activities of its member parties within the framework of bringing together the political opposition forces. [end recording]

The National Opposition Council was created on 26 October and on the same day it issued a statement on the Angolan Government's process of consultation with the political forces. The National Opposition Council found that the failure to define an institutional consultation framework has favored the democratic process' bipolarization tendencies. In view of that, the National Opposition Council put forth the following suggestions and demands:

[Begin Joao recording] To reject the government's plan for consultations on fundamental democratization issues to be held separately. To demand that those consultations be held with all political forces within an institutional framework that the government and the opposition must define as quickly as possible. To demand that, in addition to the electoral timetable, those consultations should also focus on all the problems relevant to the democratization process.

3. [as heard] In view of the importance of the issues to be discussed, to demand that His Excellency Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, represent the government at those consultations.

4. To reiterate our proposal that the government and the opposition should hold a meeting beforehand with a view to placing those issues on agenda, so that the process can be sped up. The process has already lasted longer than the deadline proposed by the government itself. [end recording]

Peace 'Observers' Meet in Luanda, Issue Statement

*MB1311070491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Nov 91*

["Statement" issued by the U.S., USSR, and Portuguese observers of the Angolan peace process in Luanda on 12 November—read by Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation]

[Text] The United States, the USSR, and Portugal, the observers of the Angolan peace process, are satisfied with the implementation of the Bicesse Accords. After consultations with the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, yesterday the observers recommended that parliamentary and presidential elections be held simultaneously.

At the end of their meeting, the tripartite observer group issued a statement read out by Dr. Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

[Begin Barroso recording] The Portuguese, U.S., and USSR observers (?met) in Luanda on 12 November. They held meetings with: officials of the the Joint

Political and Military Commission, CCPM; the president of the People's Republic of Angola, RPA; and with the UNITA president.

Taking into account the information they obtained in the wake of those meetings and their analysis of that information, the three observers agreed to:

1. Express great satisfaction about the effective observance of the Angolan cease-fire [words indistinct];

2. Express similar satisfaction with the definition of the period for the holding of elections in Angola, which took into account the recommendations of the mediator and the observers;

3. Recommend that parliamentary and presidential elections be held simultaneously;

4. Recommend to the RPA Government that, with a view to preparing and holding elections, it should request UN technical assistance. Also within this context, the observers would like to suggest that a National Election Commission be created;

5. Record the progress achieved in the troop confinement process, notwithstanding various kinds of difficulties;

6. Call on the international community to grant emergency food aid so that shortages can be offset in the placement areas;

7. Make the two sides aware of the need urgently to begin the demobilization program. International aid will also be indispensable for that purpose;

8. Express their condemnation of acts of civilian violence that have occurred from time to time;

9. Recognize the need for reaffirming the authority of the police, which is the sole entity responsible for the maintenance of public order and security. To that end, police impartiality and neutrality must be assured. This can be achieved through UN verification and through the participation of UNITA-appointed policemen;

10. Call on the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, to implement the proposals presented by Mr. Marrack Goulding, UN assistant general secretary for special political affairs, notably those proposals concerning arms and ammunition storage;

11. Recommend that all Angolan political forces have greater access to state media organs, even though the observers recognize that progress has been achieved in this sphere;

12. Urge the sides fully to observe the Bicesse Accords principle of ceasing hostile propaganda. The sides must refrain from using the media to exacerbate conflicts and pockets of tension;

13. Reiterate the need to extend central administration to every part of Angolan territory. The observers hereby encourage the two sides to conclude studies on the implementation of that program;

14. Express satisfaction about the fact that the process of formation of the Angolan Armed Forces has begun in practice.

Finally, the two sides and the observers all expressed their belief in the irreversibility of the Angolan peace process. [end recording]

Madagascar

Premier Razanamasy Appoints New Cabinet

AB1311174491 Paris AFP in French 1510 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Antananarivo, 13 Nov (AFP)—The list of the new Malagasy Government announced today in Antananarivo by Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy, is as follows:

Vice Prime Minister, in charge of Decentralization	Francisque Ravony (new)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Rabenoro Cesaire (reappointed)
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice	Armand Rajaonarivelo (reappointed)
Minister of the Armed Forces	Gen Philippe-Desire Ramakavelo (reappointed)
Minister of Finance	Gerard Rabevohitra (new)
Minister of Interior and Territorial Administration	Col Rabotoarison Sylvain (reappointed)
Minister of Universities	Michel Razafindrandriantsimaniry (new)
Minister of Industry and Cottage Industry	Arsene Ratsifehera (new)
Minister of Public Works	Max-Desire Rakotoandriantsilavo (reappointed)
Minister of Public Instruction	Jacques Vestalys (new)
Minister of Agriculture	Claude Andreas (reappointed)
Minister of Stock-Breeding	Tsialetra [as received] (reappointed)
Minister of Health	Joseph Rakotovao (reappointed)
Minister of Energy and Mines	Roger Vony (new)
Minister of Transport and Meteorology	Aime Rakotondrainibe (reappointed)
Minister of Public Security	Ferdinand Razafikely (reappointed)
Minister of Urban Development and Tourism	Mamy Rajaobelina (reappointed)
Minister of Environment, Water, and Forest Resources	Tsifosaina [as received] (new)
Minister of Population	Felicien-Bernadette Baritoa (new)
Minister of Labor and Social Security	Jules Mananjara (reappointed)
Minister of Commerce	Jean-Marie Henri (former minister of Finance and Budget)
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Marcel Aime (new)
Minister of Employment and Training	Salim Jailany (new)
Minister of the Sea and Fisheries	Mananjaro Barino (new)

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Sign 'Protocol' on Party Law

MB1411062891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] In Rome last night, the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, signed a protocol on the criteria and modalities governing creation and recognition of political parties.

The protocol states that the Law on the Parties' aim is to protect the political parties' freedom of action and their functioning, with the exception of those parties proposing antidemocratic, totalitarian, or violent measures, and those parties whose activities violate the law.

The protocol also states that the political parties are national, autonomous, voluntary, and free organizations whose principal objective must be to allow the people democratic expression.

The two sides agreed that Renamo will begin its work in its capacity as a political party immediately after the signing of the general peace accord. Renamo will enjoy the prerogatives provided by the law, but at a later stage it will have to submit the documentation required by law for registration purposes.

Further on Protocol

MB1411150091 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1110 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] The Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have signed a protocol

concerning the formation and registration of political parties in which the government consents one of Renamo's major demands. The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY reports:

In the protocol signed yesterday in Rome, a party can only take part in political activity such as elections, if it presents a list with the signatures of at least 2,000 members or supporters. This is in contradiction with the existing Law on Political Parties passed by the Mozambican Parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, in December last year.

That law requires only 1,100 signatures, but these must be evenly distributed across the country, 100 from each of Mozambique's 11 provinces in order to guarantee that a party is not simply a regionalist organization. The requirement that the signatures should be gathered on a province by province basis is absent from the new protocol, implying that all the signatures could come from just one area.

Throughout the lengthy discussions on political parties, Renamo had insisted on increasing the number of signatures, but eliminating any distributional basis. The government has now conceded this point.

However, Renamo has abandoned its demand for a neutral body answerable only to the UN Security Council to handle registration of parties. The protocol states that it is the government that will register parties. That is in accordance with the current law which states that registrations shall be with the Ministry of Justice.

Although at least eight new opposition parties have announced their existence over the past year, none of them has yet registered. Thus, the only party which is currently registered is the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party.

Parties only have legal existence once they are registered. This means that tax exemption and other privileges granted to parties only come into effect with registration. But the protocol opens an exception for Renamo in line with earlier discussions on according a special status for Renamo, different to that of other opposition parties.

Immediately after a general peace agreement has been signed, Renamo may begin to act fully as a political party with all the prerogatives that the law accords to parties. It will be allowed to collect signatures, and present other documentation necessary for registration later.

Any dispute over registration is to be resolved by a commission, including the United Nations and other international representations, which the two sides agreed last month, would monitor the implementation of any general peace agreement.

The protocol also establishes a number of general principles on the nature and functioning of parties, which is similar to those already enshrined in the law. Parties are to be national in scope. Any indication that is really regional in character, or restricts its activities to one

particular group of citizens, cannot be granted the status of a political party. Parties are expected to pursue democratic aims, and defend national and patriotic interests. They will not be allowed to carry out separatist or tribalist policies, or policies based on race or religion.

The protocol says that guarantees of access to political parties to the media, to state funding, and to public facilities shall be established on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Parties must identify themselves by a specific name, acronym, and a symbol. Names and symbols will not be allowed if they are considered offensive to the population, or incite to violence, or carry divisive connotations based on race, region, tribe, sex, or religion.

Parties must possess a democratic internal structure, and the statutes and programs must be approved by a majority of their members, or by assemblies that represent the members. Parties must publish annual accounts, and spell out where their funds come from.

The most obvious need now is to change the articles in the Law on Political Parties referring to registration, and only the Mozambican Parliament can do that. The date of the next parliamentary session has not yet been announced, but there is normally one in December to approve the coming year's State Plan and Budget.

Army Destroys 'Important' Renamo Base in Zambezia

*MB1411123891 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Mozambican Army units stationed in central Zambezia Province have destroyed an important Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] base in the District of Milange. According to the provincial military commander in Zambezia, Lieutenant Colonel Marcos Adamo, the base known as Zalimba was a strategic base for Renamo [words indistinct] atrocities in Milange District. Renamo wanted to raid and reoccupy Milange through the Zalimba base.

This base was first retaken by the Mozambican Army in 1988, after being in the hands of the rebels for three years. Colonel Adamo did not disclose how many rebels were killed in the battle to destroy the Zalimba base. However, he said that the Army killed 719 Renamo rebels in operations carried out in the province between January and October this year.

He said 111 camps were also destroyed by the Army, 77 Renamo rebels were captured, and four handed themselves over to the Mozambican authorities. More than 3,000 civilians who were in the hands of the rebels were freed during the operations.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Issues Decree on Presidential Elections

AB0611104091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Decree on presidential elections issued in Ouagadougou
on 31 October]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Burkina Faso,
head of government, hereby enacts as follows:

Article 1: The electorate, object of Articles 1 and 2 of
Decree No. AN8/0020/SP/Presse of 20 February 1991
instituting the electoral code, is hereby summoned on
Sunday, 1 December, to participate in the first round of
the presidential elections.

Article 2: Voting shall begin at 0600 and end at 1800.

Article 3: The chairman of the National Elections Com-
mission shall see to the implementation hereof, which
takes effect as of 1 November and shall be published in
the official gazette of the Republic of Burkina Faso.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 31 October

Signed: Captain Blaise Compaore

'Political' Processions, Parades Banned

AB0611124091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] We have an ordinance temporarily suspending all
processions and parades of a political nature. The pres-
ident of the Republic of Burkina Faso hereby decrees the
following:

Article 1: All political processions and demonstrations,
commonly known as marches, held on public highways
are hereby suspended temporarily throughout the
country.

Article 2: Any infringement of Article 1 herein above
shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of
Decree No. AN8/0026/SP/PRESS of 12 March 1991 on
the Freedom To Hold Meetings and Demonstrations on
Public Highways.

Article 3: This ordinance, which is effective from 1
November 1991, shall be enforced as a law of the state.

Issue in Ouagadougou on 1 November 1991

Signed: Captain Blaise Compaore

Mali

Governor Meets Burkinabe Peer After Clashes

AB1011110091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] The governor of the Sikasso Region, Mr. Alpha
Abdoulaye Sow, yesterday rounded off his tour to sensi-
tize and supervise the preparations for upcoming elec-
tions with a visit to Yorosso, where unfortunate inci-
dents broke out last week between farmers in the Mahou
district with Burkinabe Fulani livestock breeders. This
incident left three dead, six wounded, and considerable
material damage. Foussemi Diabate has the details:

[Begin recording] As in the Sassoulouho, Koutiala, and
Sikasso districts, the governor of the Sikasso Region, Mr.
Alpha Abdoulaye Sow, gave several lectures on the
upcoming elections in the new political atmosphere in
our country. Thus he dwelt at length on the draft
constitution, the electoral code, the importance and the
compulsory nature of the payment of taxes, and finally,
the settlement of the tense relations between farmers and
herders.

Concerning this last point, it must be noted that some
unfortunate incidents broke out last week between Bobo
farmers in Mahou and Fulani ranchers from Burkina
Faso. These incidents, which occurred as a result of
altercations between farmers and cattle ranchers on an
unharvested farm, quickly degenerated into fighting
leaving three dead and three wounded farmers, three
wounded ranchers, several huts looted and burned, and
224 heads of cattle confiscated by the farmers. In the face
of this thorny problem, the chief executive of the Sikasso
Region, who went to the area a day after the events,
presented the Transition Committee for the Salvation of
the People [CTSP] and the government's condolences to
families of the victims and exhorted the people to remain
calm and tolerant because the Malian judiciary will not
shirk its duty, and the guilty ones will be punished in
accordance with existing laws.

To this end, contacts were made between border author-
ities of the two countries, and the Bobo-Dioulasso High
Commissioner, i.e. the governor, went to Yorosso on 2
November where he presented his condolences to the
bereaved families and visited the wounded at the
Yorosso health post. Finally, the two authorities agreed
to handle this case in the spirit of the cordial, friendly
relations and the protocol agreements between their two
countries. [end recording]

Nigeria

Foreign Minister Nwachukwu Returns From Zaire

AB0811103591 Dakar PANA in English
0911 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Lagos 8 Nov (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria is pushing
for a diplomatic solution to the political crisis in Zaire,
the Lagos-based GUARDIAN newspaper reported
Friday.

The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) quoted the privately-owned mass circulation daily as reporting in a front page story that the OAU chairman, Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida, has expressed concern over the crisis.

In a message he sent to the Zairian leader, President Babangida said Nigeria desired an early resolution of the crisis.

Foreign affairs minister Ike Nwachukwu, who delivered the message, met with opposition leaders, apparently in a bid to work out a peace formula.

On his arrival from Kinshasa on Thursday, Nwachukwu told reporters at the airport that the warring factions had agreed to meet at a future conference to iron out their differences.

Government 'Alerted' to Cameroonian Border 'Threat'

AB0911213391 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] The Federal Government has been alerted that some villages in the (Akpabio) Local Government Area of Cross River State are facing a threat of annexation by the Republic of Cameroon. The sole administrator of the local government, Mrs. (Ekanem Ekpeme), said this today in Calabar when President Ibrahim Babangida laid the foundation stone of the local government secretariat.

Mrs. (Ekpeme) informed General Babangida that Cameroonian gendarmes were constantly harassing villagers in the area and going away with their belongings. The sole administrator, therefore, urged the Federal Government to take urgent action to find a lasting solution to the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.

President Babangida also today commissioned the electrification project at Atimboh Navy Barracks and the Women Education Center in Calabar, named after his wife. A state banquet is taking place about now in honor of the president.

Military Action Urged

AB1111221591 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Lagos, 11 Nov (AFP)—The government newspaper, the NEW NIGERIAN, today called on the government to opt for military action in order to repulse

incursions from Cameroon. For the past decade, the Nigerian press has been accusing Cameroonian gendarmes of launching sometimes bloody attacks on the inhabitants of villages located on the border between the two countries.

Complaints of this kind were made to President Ibrahim Babangida last weekend while he was visiting Cross River State (southeast). The head of state replied that he would do everything possible to settle the dispute with Cameroon. Last June, the Nigerian authorities from the southeast accused Cameroon of annexing 10 Nigerian fishing villages, an allegation which the Cameroonian Embassy in Lagos denied. "The persistent Cameroonian raids prove that diplomacy has failed to pay any dividend, and only the military option is left", the NEW NIGERIAN said in its editorial. For a decade, Cameroon "has relentlessly been the aggressor, always ready to attack and to ignore diplomacy", the paper continued.

The Nigerian head of state and his Cameroonian counterpart, Paul Biya, decided last August to intensify their talks on the border issues. Admiral Murtala Nyako, commander of the Nigerian Navy, said recently in an interview that the borders between the two countries were artificial and that the two nations should undertake joint efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem without resorting to military attacks or war.

Babangida Refutes Illegal Oil Lifting Reports

AB0811093091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida has debunked allegations and rumors that Nigeria's crude oil is being lifted illegally. He said today in Eket, Akwa Ibom State, that the criteria and procedures and lifting oil in the country were duly spelled out and strictly adhered to. These procedures, he maintained, were water-tight because of the impenetrable security measures prescribed in authorization, measurement, documentation, accounting, feedback, and monitoring.

General Babangida said that it was noteworthy that not a single case of illegal lifting of crude oil had been proved, not even the so-called [words indistinct]. He noted, however, that some unpatriotic Nigerians had been criminally duping expatriate governments by claiming to be able to supply them at a discount. [passage omitted]

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DATE FILMED

15 Nov 91

